

DEFOE, DANIEL (1661? - 1731)

LIFE + WORKS

18th Century Novelist

Often credited for discovery of the modern novel

Oct 27, 1970

Long

LIFE. Born London adding the aristocratic prefix after about 40 years

1. Defoe was jack of all trades

2. Radical nonconformist in religion

3. Defoe was a journalist and pamphleteer

4. Defoe knew prison life. For he advocated hanging all dissenting ministers in one of his works. He gained popularity + wrote a newspaper.

1704 Released from Prison

at 60 wrote Robinson Crusoe making him very famous. He produced many others such as "Captain Singleton", "Duncan Campbell", "Memoirs of a Cavalier", "Colonel Jack", "Moll Flanders" + Journal of the Plague Year

1726 "History of the Devil" ended

lost popularity because his secret connection with government had become known

Died obscurely in London

1731

WORKS: ROBINSON CRUSOE 1719-1720

Popularity diminished not in 2 centuries story based on experience of Alexander Selkirk while marooned on island of Juan Fernandez off Chile Defoe must have used story even tho he claims to have written it the year before the return In his "Journal of a Plague Year" + "Memoirs of a Cavalier" he showed his accuracy of description without every having seen the place (eyewitness accuracy)

Charm of story lies in

1. Intense reality
2. Thoughts, feelings incidents etc true to life

It is a record of how the reader himself would think and feel in like situation. He even upsets the heroes plunders as well as his triumphs such as building a boat too big to launch

Thus absolute naturalness characterizes the story. Study of human will - fortitude patience etc

Hero represents whole of human society

General: 1 works marked by same exp
simple style + same intense
realism

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS (1785-1859)

AGE OF
ROMANTICISM

Life & Works

Victim of opium addiction

1785 - Born Manchester in 1785, a child given to
dreams more vivid & intense but less beautiful
than Blake's. Astonishing ability displayed in
grammar school esp. good in Greek & Latin. His
fear of Manchester school led to his running
away to London. The details of this vagrancy are
best learned in his "Confessions of an English Opium
Eater". After a year of vagrancy and starvation
he was found by his family and sent to Oxford
however he could not stand the thought of
his pastoral exams and ran away never
to return.

In Oxford he first used opium to help
him bear neuralgia and the habit increased.
Only his will enabled him to break away
after 30 yrs. misery. Opium helped produce
his gorgeous dreams.

In 1821 he published his work "Confessions"

In 1830 he was chief contributor to Blackwood's
Magazine.

He would take a room someplace with
his friends, fill the place with books
and papers, then locked the door and went
someplace else.

His wide knowledge & vivid imagination
made his conversation almost as prized as
those of his friend Coleridge.

Nov 21/1970

for

WORKS

"Literary Reminiscences" contains brilliant appreciation of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Shelley, Keats and others

"On the knocking at the Gate in Macbeth" shows his critical Genius

"Murder considered as One of the Fine Arts" reveals his grotesque humor

"Letters to a young man" ; "Joan of Arc" ; "The Revolt of Tatars" ; "The Eng. Mail-coach" are some of his critical works

"Confessions etc" gives us glimpses of De Quincey's own life and wanderings

"Suspiria & Profundis" - record of gloomy & terrible dreams produced by opium

"Autobiographical Sketches"
"Stretton" a novel

STYLE - 1 faults 'diffuseness' (leading him away from sub.)
2 triviality (light jest)

He attempted to create a new style which should combine the best elements of prose & poetry
"The psychologist of style"

one has a deeper respect for our Eng. language and lit. after reading him

DICKENS, CHARLES (1812-1870)

VICTORIAN AGE

LIFE AND WORKS

caricatures instead of characters achieved
his first fame

long
Nov 21/20

LIFE: never was there a better illustration of the fact that a boy's life, early hardships and sufferings are sometimes only divine messengers and that circumstances that seem only evil are often the source of a man's strength.

Born at Landport. Father (original Drumseller), a clerk in a navy office. He could never make both ends meet and moved to London when Dickens was 9. In the picture of the Drumsellers we have a picture of Dickens's own family

at 11 he was taken from school and went to work at a blacking factory. His suffering pictured in David Copperfield.

A small legacy brought his father from prison and sent him to Wellington House Academy. Here he learned little.

Dickens was a keen observer and had an active imagination which made stories out of incidents and char. that ordinary men would have hardly noticed.

These 3 things keen observation 2. active imagination and 3 actor's spirit furnish key to his life and writings

When 15 left school and clerked in a lawyer's office studying shorthand at night. Within 2 years we find him reporting important speeches of Parliament. During this period he gained his knowledge of poor & "honest" persons.

At 21 his first work in hand & cousin
In 1825 Pickwick Papers which bubbled over with humor and still remains one of our most care-dispelling books

Remainder of his life is a record of triumphs
Olive Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Old Curiosity
Shop followed in close succession

He gave readings from his own works which
were very successful. Money poured in

In 1842 He visited U.S. and shared the way
view that the U.S. was a huge fairyland so
his expectations were disappointed. After another
trip he wrote the harshly critical "American Notes"
and "Martin Chuzzlewit" which struck a false
note. Thus he lost some of his popularity. He
was separated from his wife in 1858. Then

he wrote (1848-53) "Dombey and Son"
"David Copperfield" and "Bleak House". Later he
resumed the public readings and he traveled
a lot looking for applause like a hungry man
crave for bread.

These excitements brought about his death
in 1870. Buried in Westminster Abbey

Workson cscd II

General: 1. As a child, poor lonely, longing for love and for society he laid foundation for those heartrending pictures of children

2. As a clerk he gained a knowledge of the victims & enemies of society (Unsat. Hep)

3. As a reporter and afterwards manager of various newspapers he learned to easy writing & knowing the popular taste

4. As an actor in spirit he seized every dramatic possibility, every tense situation and reproduced them

These are his outward influences

Following are inward influences

1. excessive imagination which made good stories out of things hardly noticed
2. Extreme sensibility which finds relief in laughter & tears. They follow each other closely in his books.

his Public - we can see he will be sentimental esp over children, he will excuse the individual he will be dramatic or melodramatic and his sensibility will keep him close to the public. He knew how to please the public. His sympathetic soul made all grief and joy his own. He fought as injustice, championed the weak and he found his greatest reward in the love the public returned.

long
Nov 21 1940

PLAN - Pickwick - serial with cartoon. Object to amuse public. It was very humorous so thereafter people look for humor in his work

Oliver Twist - mitigating evils causing suffering of poor. He exaggerated awful conditions to bring attention

Nicholas Nickleby - combined principles of these 2 books above giving mirth on one hand, injustice and suffering on the other; humor mingled with pathos, tears & laughter just as in life. Made vice more hateful by contrasting it with innocence and virtue

Char. 1 innocent little child 2 horrible or evil char 3 humorous fellow & tenderly powerfully drawn figure
His purpose was to make novel instrument of justice
His char sometimes only caricatures. It is not these char but the genius managing them that is interesting
WHAT TO READ Christmas stories like "Christmas Carol"
"The Chimes"

Novels "David Copperfield" "Pickwick" for fun
"A Tale of Two Cities" in which is Sidney Carton
And is an excellent supplement to the History of the Age
It reveals his usual style, imaginative outlook on life. All his qualities are here shown

Old Curiosity Shop

DONNE, JOHN (1573-1631)

Puritan Age

Life & criticism

Metaphysical Poet.

LIFE: London of rich man or iron merchant
Both sides of family Catholic. Persecution
came near in his life. His brother was
put in jail for harboring a priest and
he himself could not continue his
education in Oxford or Cambridge because
of his rel. He gradually after studying
philosophy renounced all denominations
and called himself simply Christian

1596 joined Essex to Cadiz

1597 with Essex at Azores.

Two of his best poems "The Storm"
and "The Calm" belong to this period.

Traveled in Europe for next three yrs.
becoming secretary to Lord Egerton
soon after his return. He fell in love with
the lord's niece Anne More, married
her and for which he was imprisoned
wrote "The Progress of the Soul". After
years of travel Sir George More forgave
them and made an allowance to his
daughter.

James I persuaded him to become
ordained. His wife died and he
became the best preacher in
England finally Dean of St. Pauls
Cathedral in London where he per-
suaded many to mend their
lives. His life leaves the impression
of mystery

(Oct. 19/1940)

POETRY - CRITICISM

uneven, startling, fantastic, lack of
consistent style or literary standard
Soval reaching to those who exalt feeling
and thought above expression. Influenced
our lit. in the way of boldness and
originality

WORKS:

The Storm

The Calm

The Progress of the Soul

ORDEN, JOHN (1631-1700)

Restoration Poet

and I

Life & works: see end II

Sketch & literary figure of age. Transition between Shakespeare & Pope

Oct. 19, 1940

long

LIFE: So many conflicting elements that biography is difficult. Judged by his own opinion he was the soul of candor. Judged by his acts he was a time server catering to depraved audience & flattering those who were easily coaxed into showing their purse and patronage.

Born: Village of Aldwark, Northamptonshire

Family: Prosperous who brought him up in strict Puritan faith. Sent him to famous Westminster school, then Cambridge. Studied eagerly and became best educated man of his age exp. in the classics.

"Heroic Stanzas" made the poet famous and he was becoming the new poet of Puritanism when the Restoration changed his methods. After a few more poems like "Istus Redux," "Panegyric to his Sacred Majesty" and "Annus Mirabilis" he turned to the stage & agreed to furnish 3 plays yearly to King's Theatre spending the next 30 years of his life at this work. Though clean in life and thought he catered to the audience which demanded unclean plays. He wrote only one to please himself "All for Love" in blank verse

During this time he became almost as great a literary dictator as Ben Johnson had been. He became rich was appointed poet laureate and collector of the port of London

at 50 He ceased his dramatic work to throw himself into rel. and politics. During this period he wrote his numerous prose & poetical treatises

1642 "Religio Laici" defending Anglican church

1685 When James II came to throne Dryden turned Catholic and wrote "The Hind and the Panther" defending the Catholic religion as all others

1688 In revolution he refused allegiance to William of Orange and deprived of all his offices and pensions because of his rel. Then he had to depend on literature for a livelihood becoming famous for his translations of the Aeneid, selections from Homer, Ovid and Juvenal.

1697 "Alexander's Feast"

1700 "Fables" last work.

1700 Died and buried near Chaucer in Westminster abbey

works on card II

For life and T

Restoration period

WORKS: His numerous dramatic works are better forgotten.

1. "All for Love" - wrote for himself a story of "Antony & Cleopatra" in blank verse rather than heroic couplet
2. "Absalom & Achitophel" - most powerful satire in our language. Ridicules the Whig party & to revenge himself on his enemies - Poem
3. "Alexander's Feast" - poem, most enduring ode and best in our language
4. "Annus Mirabilis" sustained narrative power

INFLUENCE on later lit.

1. est. of heroic couplet as fashion for satiric, didactic and descriptive poetry
2. development of direct & unadorned prose style
3. development of the art of lit. criticism

Oct 1919 to

1829

ELIOT, GEORGE (Mary Ann Evans) (1819-1880) Victorian Age

Unquestionably highest rank of woman English writer

Long
Mar 21 1940

LIFE: Born at Rushmore Farm, Warrickshire - Parents plain
homely folk of farmer class who brought her up in strict
religious manner of those days
Scenery of husband country & many details
of her own family life are reflected in her novels
Thus we find her & her brother as Maggie & Tom
Tulliver in "The Mill on the Floss"
For a few yrs she studied at two private
schools for young ladies but the death of her
mother called her at 17 to take care of the entire
household. Thereafter her education was
gained wholly by miscellaneous reading
consequently she had an assortment of many
things in her mind.
At 21 the family moved again near Coventry
Here she became interested in the free-thinkers
of the place. This liberal atmosphere
unsettled many of her youthful convictions
From narrow intense dogmatism she
went to the other extreme of radicalism
then she lost sympathy with the free
thinkers and was groping after a definite
faith. This must be the reason for her
gloom for she was not a gloomy person
In 1849 her father died & the Brays took
her abroad. She returned to live in
London and became assistant editor for
Westminster Review. Here is the turning
point. She made strong friendships with
Spencer Hill & other scientists also Henry
Lewes whom she married

Under his influence she began to write fiction
Her first long novel (Adam Bede) appeared in 1859 and
was a success. This proved to be an inspiration. She
wrote "The Mill on the Floss" & began "Silas Marner"

Now she abandoned her familiar scenes to write
an historical novel "Romola" was not successful
also "Felix Holt the Radical" & "The Spanish Gypsy"
suffered the same fate

When she published "Middlemarch" she came
into public favor again. The fault of too much moralizing
is even more conspicuous in "Daniel Deronda"

During all these years, her husband Lewis
had been a most sympathetic friend. When he died
in 1878 she could not bear the loss.

Later she married John Walter Cross
who is known as her biographer. Her new
interest in life lasted but a few months for
she died in Dec. of same year (1880)

WORKS - 1st group early essays & 2nd group "Scenes
from Clival life, "Adam Bede", "Mill on the Floss"
and "Silas Marner". Writing of familiar scenes is
her best work. 3rd period "Romola" "Felix"
"Middlemarch" not of familiar scenes & not successful
though some think "Daniel Deronda" her best work

Char. psychological realism - to represent inner struggle
of the soul & reveal motives, impulses that govern human action
She describes this development of the soul. Her Char. develop
gradually

MORAL TEACHING - LAW esp moral law. a certain act produces a
moral effect. Char. is the sum of these effects. All her
novels are rather depressing

SILAS MARNER - artistically the most perfect of her works. She shows
1. nature 2. psychology 3. imagination
ROMOLA - picture study of moral development.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

(NOVEL)

Harold, Bell Wright

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^{Conrad} Mr. Jagrange, ^{Aaron} Mr. King, Miss Taine, James Rutledge, Czar
Sibyl Andrie, Mr. Taine, Myra Willard, Brian Oakley
women dying but waiting for son 22 who comes. she dies,
husband on train meeting woman with disfigured face who is
Myra and helped her when she got off at Fairlands. He meets
Conrad there who directs him to a hotel. They are talking on
porch when Mrs. Taine & Jim Rutledge come to invite Jagrange
to dine on Thurs. Aaron goes also. Mrs. Taine asks to have
her portrait painted. Aaron consents. He & Conrad hire a

place & fix a shed up as a studio. Aaron paints Mrs. Taine as being beautiful. James Rutledge, Jr. & Mrs. Taine represent evil in the story. Aaron influenced by Conrad gives back the check and keeps the picture. They go for a trip into the mountains. He meets Sibyl & paints her picture, goes fishing, etc. The episode with Jim comes & Sibyl gets the best of him. He returns home and asks to re-paint the portrait. He paints as it should be. Mrs. Taine wants his admiration and so tells Sibyl who loves Aaron & whom Aaron loves that she has been doing wrong in visiting the studio. She flees into mts. Myra (her guardian) follows with Conrad & Aaron. She is held prisoner by a convict for Mrs. Rutledge. Aaron sees minor flashes, investigates, fights with Jim, Sibyl kills him. They go back home & Mrs. Taine tears picture to ribbons when she sees it. Sibyl & Aaron get married in mountains and go to Glen. They spent happy hours in. Brian Oakley is sheriff in mts.

FIELDING, HENRY (1707-1754)

18th Cen. Lit.

LIFE: Born East Stour, Dorsetshire 1707.

Well educated esp at Eton School & taken degree at Leyden. Meanwhile he gained deeper knowledge of life by his riotous experience

1735 married an admirable woman and lived extravagantly on her fortune at East Stour. When that was gone, he returned to London to study law. Here he worked on newspapers.

We lose him for 10 years till he publishes his 1st novel "Joseph Andrews" 1742

1748 - made Justice of Peace for Westminster

Remaining years given to duties of magistrate. During this time he wrote his best works

Died Lisbon (1754) and buried there in the English Cemetery

Last work: Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.

Long
Nov. 15, 1940

WORKS JOSEPH ANDREWS was inspired
by success of Richardson's Pamela. Fielding
however tells his burlesque with a humor
not found in Richardson. He is direct vigorous
and coarse. Chas. Parson Adams & Joseph
Tells story simply because it interests
him

JONATHAN WILD - story of a rogue

THE HIST. OF TOM JONES - A FOUNDLING - BEST WORK

AMELIA - good wife in contract to unworthy husband

His strength lies in vigorous and coarse figures

His weakness is plain lack of taste

& barrenness of imagination

Sincerity marked throughout ^{thru out his work}

never moralizes

General. Fielding must be regarded as a very
great artist in realistic fiction. Some agree
that because he gave us men and
women as they were and are he is
the real founder of modern novel

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (1728-1774)

18th Cen. lit.

written
card D

and I

LIFE and WORKS

Vocative, charming, inconsistent, little generally

Jong
Nov. 3, 1940

LIFE: irresponsible, unbalanced genius - Born
village of Pallas, Ireland, son of poor Irish
curate
 1. Many schools there Trinity College
 Dublin as student who pays with labor
 2. escapades brought disfavor which
 troubled him little - Wretchedly poor; troubled
 him less. after 3 years ran away &
 brought back in disgrace. Obtained degree
 in 1749

3. Toured for 2 yrs with theology but
 was rejected from ministry. Started for
 America, missed ship, riding Fiddlerback a
 song was he returned. Borrowed £50
 more & started for London, but lost money at
 cards & returned once more to relatives.
 4. First year went to Edinburgh to study
 medicine. Suddenly he went abroad
 where he wandered as cheerful beggar
 singing & playing his flute. After a
 year or more returned to London

5. Next yrs are struggle to obtain living
 as tutor, apothecary's assistant, comedian
 usher in country school & finally as
 physician in Southwark. Shifted
 into Lit. gradually doing some work
 for London booksellers. Some of his
 essays brought him to attention

of Johnson who brought him to Literary Club
then published "The Traveller". Money began to
come, but his vanity for clothes & bright furnishings
kept his supply low. Produced several artificial
and inaccurate schoolbooks and his "Vicar of
Wakefield", "The Queried Village" and "The Stoops
to Conquer" which brought him undying
fame.

at 47 fell sick of fever, turned to quack
medicine, died 1774 & Johnson placed a tablet
in Westminster Abbey, tho Goldsmith buried
elsewhere.

"let not the frailties be remembered; he was
a great man"

Village when read carefully is rained
essay on style of Pope's "Essay on Man".
Ours popularity & sympathetic interest it
awakens rather than poetic excellence
He is a poet, prose writer & dramatist
Novelist is greater exp. The Vicar of Wakefield
works on Card II